

One good reason to know more about GHH— DM 6,344 millions World turnover

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Amberg, 8 April 1971
14th Year - No. 469 - By air

1 M.A.N. train
for the Barcelona
underground railway

9 Expansion joint
of a Ferrostaal-
supplied pipeline

2 Blades
of a GHH axial
compressor

14 Testing
the inner walls
of kabelmetal pipes

The GHH Group

Gutehoffnungshütte (GHH) is the largest and oldest heavy industrial equipment group in West Germany. Its production programme ranges from small electronic units and high precision machines to transport equipment and complete plant installations.

Among the internationally renowned companies within the Group are the machine manufacturers M.A.N., the iron and steel trading house Ferrostaal, the engineering firm of Schloemann and kabelmetal, cable makers and non-ferrous metal processors. The GHH Group ranks as one of the most important suppliers in the field of advanced technology — components and equipment for nuclear and conventional power stations, for the chemical, iron and steel as well as the transportation industries. The Group employs nearly 100,000 people.

The Year 1969/1970

Turnover during the year under review reached DM 6,344,000,000 — an increase of 12.2% over the previous year. The number of orders received rose by 14.8% ensuring the full use of resources for a long time to come.

The results for the year were satisfactory in spite of increasing cost pressure. The dividend remains unchanged at DM 7.— for each DM 50.— share. The equity capital of the Group amounts to DM 968,000,000.

International Cooperation

In the face of escalating costs and keener competition resulting from the progressive expansion of world markets, GHH is constantly strengthening its trading position through cooperation agreements and partnerships with other major German concerns and with companies throughout the world. For example, one such agreement is in operation between GHH-Sterkrade, industrial equipment manufacturers, and Humphrey and Glasgow GHG of London.

Exports

During the financial year GHH Group exports reached DM 2,300,000,000 or 36.5% of total

Research and Development

GHH was founded more than 200 years ago. Since then the companies in the Group have built up an impressive record of technical development, a fact borne out by the very favourable balance of licence revenue. Research and development work is largely directed towards developing new technologies. We are, however, deeply concerned with the protection of our environment with clean air, pure water, adequate food supplies and safety in traffic and at work.

Outlook

The Chairman of the Board, Dr. Dietrich Wilhelm von Menges, is optimistic about the future of the GHH Group despite uncertain economic conditions. His corporate policy for the coming year: consolidation before growth.

If you would like to know more about the GHH Group in English, please write to: GHH (Great Britain) Ltd., Clareville House, 28/27, Oxendon Street, London, S. W. 1.

GHH

Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein Nuremberg/Oberhausen, Federal Republic of Germany

1 M.A.N. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft, Augsburg

4 mtu Motoren- und Turbinen-Union München/Friedrichshafen GmbH M.A.N. Maybach Mercedes-Benz

7 HDW Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg und Kiel

10 S Schloemann Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf

13 SHW Schwäbische Hüttenwerke GmbH, Wasserpfingen

2 GHH Gutehoffnungshütte Sterkrade Aktiengesellschaft, Oberhausen

5 BUSBING Büssing Automobilwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Braunschweig

8 DWE Degenderdorfer Werft und Eisenbau, Ges. mbH, Degenderdorf

11 gmt GHH-M.A.N. Technik Gesellschaft für Anlagenbau mbH, Essen

14 kabelmetal Kabel- und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft, Hannover

16 GL Garbe, Lahmeyer & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Aachen

3 ROLAND OFFSET Roland Offsetmaschinenfabrik Faber & Schleicher Aktiengesellschaft Offenbach

6 RENK Zahnradfabrik RENK Aktiengesellschaft, Augsburg

9 AS Ferrostaal Aktiengesellschaft, Essen

12 EN Eisenwerk Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft vorm. J. Tafel & Co., Nürnberg

15 SCHALTBAU Schaltbau Gesellschaft mbH, München

U.S. abandons policeman role but remains aware of responsibilities

Not a country in the world is spread out before the beholder so openly, one so continuously and attentively observed, and yet none has so many fundamental changes to offer as the United States.

Every time one feels one has grasped America's latest change of direction the next one is already in progress. Not infrequently one extreme leads to another.

While the rest of the world copies US models of sex and violence the tender look (and film) *Love Story* is breaking all existing records on the other side of the Atlantic.

European students vent their wrath over the Negro problem in the United States, yet in America itself this particular problem has meanwhile been superseded by other, more pressing problems.

Reports in this country about rising crime figures in the United States may be starting to make people feel really uneasy. In America itself crime-fighters are celebrating their first tangible successes.

The greatest change this year's visitor to the United States comes across is a change in political consciousness. Vietnam is not only the first war the Americans have not won; it has also come as a shattering blow to the people's self-confidence.

Just as the view used to be widespread that what is good for General Motors is good for America, most Americans also used to believe that what is good for America is good for the world.

It was largely as a result of this feeling, coupled, of course, with the enormous

rather vainly referred to as the Nixon Doctrine, proclaims that other countries ought first and foremost to see to their own safety.

This statement is the official expression of a new outlook. Other countries are entitled to find their own way to happiness.

For many parts of the world, including Europe, this change in American outlook could be decidedly dangerous were it to herald a return to isolationism but the America of the early seventies differs fundamentally from the America of the early twenties.

Two and a half decades of international political responsibility may have given rise to a certain degree of boredom but they have at the same time strengthened the conviction that the United States can no longer withdraw from world affairs.

There is admittedly a tendency to scale down existing commitments, as in South-East Asia, and not to take on new ones, as in the Middle East. But America today in spite of everything is an America that is aware of its power and the responsibility that goes with it.

It is characteristic of the change that Senator Edmund Muskie, the likely Democratic Presidential candidate in 1972, was originally opposed to the stationing of US troops in Europe but after a visit to Europe last year frankly changed his mind and joined the ranks of advocates of military presence in Europe. Responsibility compelled him to come to this realisation.

Even though the United States is not cutting itself off from the rest of the world it does seem to be adopting a calmer, more unconcerned attitude towards the course of events in other parts of the world.

Professor Henry Kissinger, possibly the man next in importance to the President in Washington today, did not commence his political studies for nothing with research on Metternich, one of the classic practitioners of European balance of power policy.

It is particularly indicative of the

change that has taken place that a man like Kissinger can now bring most influence to bear on the course of American policy.

In the fifties the Americans took every opportunity of letting Europe know what was in its best interest and felt a number of Europeans to be guilty of ingratitude for having developed ideas of their own.

The principle now current is that Europeans themselves must know best what is good or bad for them. As long as American interests are not directly affected any initiative shown by Europe is greeted with non-committal benevolence that could equally well conceal tacit anxiety or joyful approval.

This is why the official announcements made by Washington over the past year on the Bonn government's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries have been so non-committal.

At the same time America's views on Bonn's Eastern Bloc policy are, on the whole, a little more sceptical than the official declarations would lead one to believe.

Suppositions in Bonn that Mr Nixon, Professor Kissinger or even Secretary of State William Rogers would prefer to allow Bonn's Eastern policy to come to grief over the Berlin talks are just as



Fröhschoppen celebrates

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his wife Rut joined Werner Höfer (right) for drinks to celebrate the 1,000th transmission of the political discussion programme *Fröhschoppen*. Klaus von Bismarck, head of Westdeutscher Rundfunk also attended the party. A report on this record-breaking programme appears on page 5 of this issue. (Photo: Upe)

probably way beyond the mark, though. Grand censors are no longer at work in Washington subjecting other countries' policies to microscopic examination and suspecting they will have to proscribe them until the opposite is proved true.

Wait and see is the predominant attitude nowadays. The days of flurry over European politics are over and done with. Gradually new categories are gaining currency in American thought. In day-to-day affairs competition between the United States and the Soviet Union will long remain the determining factor but over and above it an eye is cast at future problems.

As long as the world problem is felt to be the development of world trade and coping with countless issues arising from the rapid progress of technology.

As regards Europe the main ground for anxiety is, in America's view, increasing economic competition between the highly industrialised countries of the West, Japan included. Enthusiastic approval of European integration notwithstanding, Common Market policy is viewed with growing alarm.

Occasional ideas of combining the industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere, insofar as they are willing, in a new international organisation to deal with the major problems of the future are voiced.

America's role as a world policeman is past history, America's latest ambition is to play a leading role in the major task of so organising the world that life in it remains worth living. *Wolfgang Wagner*

(DER TAGESSPiegel, 28 March 1971)

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position of power America, much to its own astonishment, came to occupy in the course of the Second World War, that America's role of world policeman evolved in the fifties.

What the New Left now views as American imperialism was due mainly to the old missionary desire to make the world happy. This desire is now dead.

The President's latest policy statement,

12 months of Four-Power talks on the Berlin Question

The Four-Power talks on Berlin have been in progress for over a year. The optimism and great hopes that accompanied the first meeting of the Allies on 26 March 1970 have given way to a more sober and impartial approach.

What has been achieved in the course of twelve months? One thing at least: the dialogue is still in progress. The next round of talks is scheduled for 16 April and is to be preceded by further expert consultations.

While Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov calls this seventeenth meeting important and constructive the West has been far more reserved and talks merely in terms of further work.

Yet even this is something positive, however little. As long as talks continue one can but hope that views will not become totally rigid. The possibility of getting the message across is always there.

This, however, is the limit to which the people of Berlin are prepared to go in voicing optimism about the progress of the talks.

In all sobriety it should not be forgotten that the Bahr-Kohl talks, and at the lowest rung of the ladder the discussions between West Berlin Senate and East Berlin on entry-permits for West Berliners, are also a result of the Four-Power talks, though.

(Handelsblatt, 29 March 1971)

■ ARMED FORCES

Services Commissioner produces first annual report

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissioner in the Bundestag, claims that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's "critical stocktaking" does not solve satisfactorily several problems facing the Bundeswehr.

One of Schultz's criticisms in his annual report for 1970 now published is that Defence Minister Schmidt still has not complied with a Bundestag resolution to redraft the manual for "inner leadership".

The continual discussions within the armed forces have shown that there is no clear idea about the principles of inner leadership, Schultz claims.

In his report Schultz gives the Bundestag a number of proposals for eliminating what he calls "deficiencies in the internal structure of the Bundeswehr".

He lays particular store on the fact that the principle of "disputations democracy" laid down by the Federal Constitutional Court must be binding for the internal order of the Bundeswehr.

Schultz said he regretted that the generation now growing up were not always sufficiently conscious of their obligations toward the common good.

Instead, he said, the disturbing phenomenon could be observed that many young people questioned our State and social order and did not consider it to be worth defending.

Schultz does not believe that the 1970 Defence White Paper has helped to integrate the armed forces more into society or to evaluate their specific characteristics. The special features of soldiering were obviously not taken sufficiently into account, he claimed.

Referring to the proposed reform of education and training in the armed forces, Schultz urgently warned against the Bundeswehr going it alone in education as this could only result in a further fragmentation of the education system.

While still on this subject, he said he regretted the fact that representatives of civilian institutes, particularly the univer-

sities, had little understanding for the needs of the armed forces.

The annual report also shows that the number of conscientious objectors has increased. In 1970 the figure reached 19,000.

Schultz believes that, at the same time, there has been no easing of tension in relations between the armed forces and conscientious objectors. That was, he said, mainly due to the fact that the readiness of conscientious objectors for discussions had not increased.

What's more, an unmistakable political trend had up to now largely clouded their belief in the equal moral value of the armed forces the service performed by COs, Schultz claimed.

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

As a chance would have it, twice on the same day public statements were made on the state of this country's armed forces by experts.

Helmut Schmidt, the Minister of Defence, sang their praises during a meeting of the Cabinet. He described their performance as above average when compared with their European NATO partners.

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissioner, said that he noticed that young soldiers had a disturbed relationship with the State. They did not consider the social order of their State to be defending or preserving.

There seems to be a contradiction here between two men, two worlds, two positions and two aspects. Can they both be right?

Schmidt's judgement perhaps smacks a little of self-praise. But it does provide an answer to an Opposition that is rather concerned on this point.

And it is also for the consumption of our allies who demand even more military

He went on to say that the alarming spread of drugs and narcotics among the young in recent years had also affected the armed forces.

But the report also stated that no conclusive information could be given on the actual proportions of drug-taking in the armed forces. In most cases conscripts obviously seem to have become habitual drug-takers in civvy street.

Schultz also dealt at length with the increased tendency of the younger generation to grow beards of the most widely differing types and to wear their hair longer.

The number of applications concerning long hair and beards in the armed forces are, Schultz says, an indication of the legal uncertainty still reigning on this point. Many officers felt that they were on their own when it came to giving orders about long hair.

Schultz wrote that the armed forces' regulations were based on basic constitutional rights and were entitled to having account taken on the legal side of this issue.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 March 1971)

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

effort and higher compensation for their presence even though all of them apart from the United States are reducing their strength.

Schultz is aiming at the morale of the troops. That is primarily his job. What is the point of there being an Armed Forces Commission if he does not bring up facts that should cause some concern to ministers, generals and the Bundestag?

Admittedly Schultz cannot deny that he is sticking to old traditions to a certain extent. His majority at the election was narrow. It is the first proof of his efficiency that he is providing. He has not changed.

The Opposition is happier with the report than the governing coalition. That always seems to be the case with Armed Forces commissioners. As soon as they are elected, they do not write what the people to whom they owe their position would like to hear. You only have to think of Admiral Heye.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 March 1971)

Commission proposes reform of diplomatic service

changed with better training for diplomats before they take up posts overseas and with long-term planning. Minister Scheel states that some of these reforms are already in the pipeline.

Speaking of the reorganisation of the central headquarters, the 150-page report stated that the present jurisdiction by sections led to decisions on issues being made as individual cases cropped up.

With regional organisation all information from one particular geographical area necessary for the various parts of the diplomatic service could be evaluated in one working unit.

Enlarging upon this, von Herwarth said that the working units would have to ensure that aspects of foreign policy would be taken into account within limits for all activities of State and that the unity of foreign policy would be preserved.

The report goes on to say that the Federal Republic has 42 embassies in Africa and eleven in Central America. Nine of those in Central America and 23 of the African ones are small embassies with only one or two of the staff in the diplomatic service.

The efficiency of these embassies is

restricted. If one of the diplomats is taken ill the embassy is scarcely able to do more than show the flag. It is therefore advisable to merge a number of small embassies into one whose head would be accredited in several countries.

Herwarth complains that one of the greatest weaknesses of the foreign service is the fact that it is impossible to prepare diplomats sufficiently for the tasks awaiting them.

The diplomatic service needs a reserve force of approximately ten per cent of its total staff of 6,000, Herwarth says. This reserve is necessary if diplomats are to be prepared for their posts and learn the language of their host country.

A personnel reserve could be created by increasing the number of class three diplomats by 200 and transferring class one functions to class two diplomats and class two functions to class three diplomats.

The commission also came to the conclusion that the work given to class one and class two diplomats is not always commensurate with their talents.

More attention must be given to further training. New members of an embassy or another post abroad must have more opportunity of settling into their job with the help of the men they are to replace.

The commission stressed that it was not right in principle for individual departments to build up their own systems of information abroad, especially in the field of development aid.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1971)

Border Guards service for Höfer's 1,000th 20 years discussion programme

Guard duty, protecting frontiers, inspecting travel documents, ships, flying helicopters, driving patrol cars, firing mortars and searching for young people who have run away from home are all part of the day-to-day routine of the Federal Border Guard, a body described by Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher as indispensable factor for the Federal Republic.

Last year the Federal Border Guard (BGS) for short - twice hit the headlines. The men were sitting in the open air Federal states asked for the service of the Federal Border Guard in the airports in this country against the trade union demanded, in the body's dissolution. This month the Border Guard is celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

The establishment of the Federal Border Guard in 1951 was the Republic's first reaction to the German Democratic Republic.

The GDR already had the "Police called to the colours", a strong cadre army consisting of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In the mid-fifties the BGS was wound up. When the Bundeswehr was formed the members of the BGS were to vote whether they wanted to join the Border Guard or be transferred to the new army.

Thousands switched uniforms and effort before the losses were made up.

The BGS's main duty is to secure the borders with Czechoslovakia and the GDR and the coastal waters of the region of Lübeck Bay.

Even the more serious clashes at dangerous boundary between military blocks can be combated "police methods" without military having to be introduced right away.

The BGS thus has the function of buffer to stop escalation and to seem high on irreconcilable.

The equipment of the BGS consists of its function of securing frontiers. 19,000 men in the four BGS sectors have mortars, guns, anti-tank weapons and armoured cars, they fly 38 helicopters and have eight new patrol boats at sea duty.

Since 1969 conscripts have been allowed to join the BGS. In the emergency this special police body immediately become a regular part of the Federal Republic's military power. BGS has combatant status in international law.

Last year work started on setting up the department of the BGS in the Bonn. This step is meant to improve organisation of the security service and the government's constitutional and the supreme Federal authorities. smart young sentries guarding the Chancellor's Office have long been supplied by the Federal Border Guard.

The fact that the Border Guard despite its guns and mortars, is a police force is illustrated by published statistics.

The BGS operate at 77 of the border crossing points in the Federal Republic and are thus able to check per cent of all traffic. Their tally for 1970 includes 52 arrests for treason and 33 for murder, 103 for offences against public morality.

The commission stressed that it was not right in principle for individual departments to build up their own systems of information abroad, especially in the field of development aid.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINER SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)

TELEVISION

Höfer's 1,000th discussion programme

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Television cameras focused on a group of wine-drinkers overlooking the Rhine at Düsseldorf on 30 August 1953. The men were sitting in the open air around a table with a bright tablecloth and giant microphones.

A helicopter flew noisily over the river and now and again the cameras panned to the group of wine-drinkers to the trade union demanded, in the body's dissolution. This month the Border Guard is celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

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(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINER SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)



Werner Höfer (third from left) presiding over the Sunday morning discussion programme

(Photo: WDR)

This country's wine producers objected to Rhine wine being drunk out of Moselle glasses and sent a number of Rhine wine goblets. But the programme director found that these were too prominent on the screen and Höfer, a Moselle man himself coming from Kaisersesch near Koblenz, continued to serve his wine out of Moselle glasses.

These behind-the-scenes dramas are nothing compared with the argument about what Höfer discusses and the way he treats his guests.

When *Frühschoppen* was a sort of weekly newscast dealing with a number of subjects, Höfer would embark on a rockless monologue speaking of one issue after another. He reads newspapers by the dozen and watches all television channels at once.

Since *Frühschoppen* has dealt with just one main subject or perhaps two or three linked questions, Höfer's guests have been able to have a greater share of the time on the air.

But the host still commits *faux pas*. There was the time when he asked the editors-in-chief of *Die Welt* and *Stern* about how journalists found heads of state while at the same time wanting to avoid any discussion about the controversial President Heinrich Lübke.

Höfer wants to tackle controversial subjects but on the other hand he does not want to come into conflict with the top politicians in Bonn.

When he is with foreigners he also represents on the whole the policy of the

government in office. In fact, he very much approaches a Mr Germany.

But when he is personally committed, as he was during the campaign against the flag of the German Democratic Republic, he can soon lose his composure when talking with foreign journalists who are of a different opinion. No amount of exaggerated charm and sweet talk can hide this.

Today Höfer speaks of "a lot of luck" and "a lot of mistakes" but says proudly that he was the first journalist in this country to attack the government over the Spiegel Affair in 1962 and defend Rudolf Augstein and Conrad Ahlers.

He has smoothed over troubled waters during his programme and stopped temperamental guests from indulging in fist-cuffs. He has sometimes taken sides in the Arab-Israeli feud and viewers have written in to say, "I don't know why you are so sympathetic to the Jews."

He has often had to make allowances for colleagues who criticise the government before the programme, while they are having their make-up put on or in the warm-up immediately preceding transmission, who then defend it during the broadcast and afterwards apologise with the excuse that they might otherwise get into trouble. "Personal well-being must be more important to them than the momentary effect of the programme," Höfer comments wryly.

Höfer wanted to invite journalists from the German Democratic Republic at the time that the Socialist Unity Party and

the Social Democrats planned to exchange speakers.

As nothing came of this, he has never approached East Berlin since. He states that he has a hunch that the Bonn correspondent of *Neues Deutschland* would not turn up for his programme. But journalists from other Communist countries are welcome guests.

He seems to be worried by the fact that no journalist from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* is allowed to attend the *Frühschoppen*. Correspondents of the *Times* are now allowed to however.

Viewer response varies. A programme about kidnapping will attract more than one hundred letters while anything to do with the Common Market will get about twenty.

Höfer receives many interesting letters from the German Democratic Republic and he describes the response from Switzerland as "immensely high". Response from Austria has however fallen off.

Viewers often ring up on the spur of the moment and point out that a wine glass is empty.

It is estimated that ten million people, a quarter of the adult population, watch Höfer's programme. A survey showed that 77 per cent knew him while 43 per cent liked him.

Frühschoppen is still one of the cheapest television programmes to produce. Each guest receives a fee of 500 Marks plus expenses while Höfer is paid 600 Marks.

"I'd do it for free as it gives me pleasure," he says. Although he is an employee of the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* he still gets paid for the programme as he and not the WDR hold the rights. If ever he is unable to chair the programme one of his WDR colleagues will take over for him but he refuses to give the name.

If he had become the new director general of WDR he may have had to give up his *Frühschoppen*. There are politicians in Düsseldorf who are members of the supervisory council of the WDR and who think that a programme of this type is unsuitable for a general director.

But Höfer lost the election to Klaus von Bismarck who thus became director general for the third time. Höfer remains director of the third programme for which he demands a high standard.

When Höfer wanted to become the WDR programme director for the first and third television channels, he lost to Peter Scholl-Latour.

In 1964 however he was able to beat Peter von Zahn, the candidate of the Christian Democrats, and become director of the third programme. His contract is expected to be extended at the end of this year.

His initial anger after losing the battle for becoming director general led him to consider leaving the company where he learnt his trade. But his anger has now died down and his editors have persuaded him to carry on. *Friedrich Kaschberger*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1971)

Jahr acquires holding in Montanus bookshop chain

A few weeks ago the rumour made the rounds that the Hamburg publishing concern of Gruner + Jahr wanted to take an active share in the operations of Montanus, the Frankfurt book store chain.

The rumour was only half true. It has now turned out that it is John Jahr's Constanze Verlag that has become partner in the book shop chain and not Gruner + Jahr.

The Constanze Verlag used to publish the *Constanze*, *Brigitte* and *Schöner Wohnen* magazines. It belongs to the Jahr family and holds John Jahr's shares in the Gryner + Jahr publishing company.

It has now acquired the Montanus shares of Luxemburg General Shopping Finance Holding Company whose Düsseldorf subsidiary owned 100,000 Marks of the preferential and 1.4 million Marks of the ordinary capital of Montanus-Aktuell.

General Shopping is backed by Swiss banks and owns part of the Otto mail order firm of Hamburg. It sold its shares in Montanus as this country's first and at present only chain of book stores was not developing fast enough.

Montanus set up its first Montanus-

Aktuell store in Munich in 1969 and now owns about two dozen stores. Its expansion has been rapid for so short a period of time and plans further developments in coming years through franchising and selling book dealers know-how.

But with a relatively low turnover in the book trade - the Montanus shops reckon on a minimum turnover of half a million Marks - the firm's profits just do not approach those of the mail order firms and department stores. On top of this comes the fact that some of the firm's expectations did not materialise.

This is not altered by the fact that Montanus reckons with a six per cent yield which is high for the retail business.

Negotiations between John Jahr and Hermann Montanus took place three years ago but were broken off with no result. John Jahr's share in the company now leads to the speculation that there will be close cooperation between Montanus and Gruner + Jahr who are also planning a chain of book stores.

However up to now there has been no indication of a move of this type that would lead to a massive concentration of book and periodical producers and retailers.

(DIE WELT, 22 March 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

No sudden slump likely but creeping inflation is on the cards

Recession or not — that is the question. Everyone would like to know the answer. With all the variations on the theme of industry and the economy it is well-nigh impossible to produce a prognosis with any firm foundations.

Increasing orders which had begun to decline have recently started to increase again. Industrial production is still running in top gear. Short-time is still rather the exception than the rule.

The labour market has quickly recovered from the lethargy of the winter months, although this has, it must be said, been helped along by the unusually clement weather this winter.

Turnover in the retail trade was actually up by eleven per cent this January compared with the corresponding month of 1970. Is it possible that the economy is about to embark on an upward trend once again?

Nothing would be more disastrous than that! If we headed for another boom without a flat period in between, prices, which are already high, would increase even further.

Quite apart from this, earlier prospects that this year would see a quietening down of the prices situation have been shaken at the foundations.

Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller has meantime worked out that increases are likely to be more in the region of four per cent than three.

Professor Klöten, Chairman of the Committee of Economic Experts, has shocked the trades unions with his thesis that in the interest of stable prices there should be no wage increases in the second half of 1971.

Needless to say, this is out of the



question. Wages and salaries will continue to rise and the extra costs these impose on manufacturers will be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

Resistance to these pressures is only likely to come from those branches where there is little room for manoeuvre as regards prices. Among these, it seems, is the chemicals industry. The major chemicals concerns, Bayer, BASF and Hoechst had to swallow large cuts in profits last year.

It would be a good thing if in those branches where rapidly rising personnel costs cannot be absorbed without great effect and cannot be passed on to the customer unreasonable wage demands were no longer met.

This would act as a kind of signal, if an employers' association let the situation run as far as strike action. It is not only the trades unions that are to blame for the tide of rising wages and salaries. Those who do the paying, the firms themselves, must take their share of the blame.

Psychologically speaking clearer signs that the economy is cooling down could be of benefit. The less a recession is feared the less likely it is that firms will keep pace with the demands of the gross national product. Granted this is nothing more than a theoretical appraisal.

In practice we should be thankful when the economy glides down slowly and carefully from a period of boom and

whenever we are spared a sudden plunge into the depths. Today it looks as though the greatest boom of the postwar period is not going to lead to the deepest depression. Nevertheless the danger of "creeping recession" remains acute.

Certainly private consumer goods sales will increase with incomes continuing to grow. In the economic cycle the trend in paypackets always follows on the heels of trends in company profits.

But the high point of company investments has clearly been passed. This could be the germ of general recession. Whether this will take effect to the full — perhaps as late as next year — or whether it can be tempered by correct economic planning no one can say.

We can only hope that this balancing act on the edge of recession comes off, that the economy is given a much-needed breathing space, that the trend towards rising prices will slacken off, and that we will not have to pay for this with unemployment.

A certain number of these imponderables will be decided by what happens in other countries. In almost all leading Western countries prices are rising sharply. Can the Federal Republic achieve stable prices when other countries are in the throes of rising costs and prices?

If we can then there is bound to be further revaluation of the Mark. If we cannot then there will be inevitable consequences on the domestic scene. Greater emphasis must be laid on legal anti-inflationary measures.

Many groups involved are likely to start calling for more dynamic attitudes towards incomes and yield. Another factor that must be given a careful rethink is the

relationship between debtors and creditors. One step that must be implemented is the removal from their privileged position of those who borrow large sums of money and pay back with highly inflated money. At present they have the added advantage of being able to subtract their payments from their taxable income.

If isolated stabilisation of the currency proves impossible the only way to coordinate attacks on inflation, we want to slide deeper and deeper into a situation where the value of money depreciates greatly.

But how are we to reach an international agreement on measures to combat the problem of inflation? The Americans have already made credit cheap and modern industrial society with its mass production has long since ceased to have any reserves for these members of the middle class.

Western Europe will not be able to resist this kind of pressure for long. Interest rates are kept high in order to pour dollars into Europe and thereby mean an influx of liquid cash that will automatically relax the credit restraints and make money available for long-term investment.

In addition it will mean an essential part of the overall burden on the dollar exchange rate. In fact their importance is on occasions in recent times.

The Bundesbank cannot sit back and watch the dollar weaken, underlining this fact to non-believers. More than it can be happy to see the dollar fall, it must be concerned to see it convertible to gold by the United States.

The Bundesbank's hand is being forced for one reason because currency policy considerations. Bank President Karl Klöten has made known that a further reduction of the rate and other interest rates is to be expected. He states that it has been possible to break down excessive demand.

Up until now he has given the impression that his main concern is to wage demands down to a reasonable level. This has certainly not been a success.

Gerhard Meyer
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 March)

INDUSTRY

Craftsmen still have an important role to play in industry

craftsmen can again underline the importance of their role in the overall economy.

For modernisation and extension of their businesses craftsmen last year invested eight thousand million Marks and were thus valued customers for the investment goods industry.

The role of crafts and craftsmen in our overall industrial picture is rated very highly at the Fair in Munich. There can be no question of crafts losing in importance and most concerns have order books filled for the next six months.

Although these figures may be impressive they do not mean that craftsmen's workshops are flooded with gold! The independent life of the craftsman is not free from problems.

Many people who have tried to call in a craftsman and have had little luck may have a low opinion of them. But as the President of the Central Association of Federal Republic Artists and Craftsmen, Joseph Wild, says, craftsmen require a growing amount of capital and are affected as much as anyone by the credit squeeze. They often have to take a cut in profits to raise the required cash.

Workshops are in urgent need of rationalisation in many cases since they have a hard time of it even when the economy is not booming to find suitably qualified hands.

This particularly applies to the search for youngsters to train in the profession or skill. Spokesmen for this branch of the

those for whom the idea of crafts and craftsmanship conjures up the idyll of the village blacksmith may believe that our modern industrial society with its mass production has long since ceased to have any reserves for these members of the middle class. This impression is engendered even further by the idea that elbow grease is so much part of crafts as the proverbial saying goes.

But without a great deal of lobbying craftsmen can claim that their skills are still today an essential part of the overall economy. In fact their importance is on occasions in recent times.

The 23rd International Arts and Crafts Fair, taking place in Munich, is helping to underline this fact to non-believers. There are more than 604,000 concerns of craftsmen in this country that could be called crafts. They employ 4,100,000 craftsmen and workers.

Last year increased their turnover by fifteen per cent to 180 milliard Marks. These small to medium-sized concerns can therefore claim to hold a reasonable position alongside industry, since their volume of trade was approximately one third of the turnover of industry as a whole, for which the figure was 530 milliard Marks.

As far as investments are concerned

Doctors attached to firms and factories in this country have been making calculations. A secretary or shorthand typist who spends the best part of the day at least five days a week sitting in front of a typewriter is doing as much work in the course of the year with her mechanical apparatus as a man weighing 84 kilograms climbing a mountain over 3,000 feet high.

If, however, she uses an electric typewriter the amount of effort she expends corresponds only to a 78 kg (12 1/2 stone) man climbing a 150 foot hilllock.

These figures are astonishing. At first glance this amount of physical effort spread out over a year seems quite slight. In fact the amount of energy expended by the housewife every day making beds in terms of calories exceeds that of the secretary pumping away at her typewriter.

The figures, however, are deceptive. Just as the housewife is forced to carry out unnatural and even unhealthy movements for the build of her body when she makes her bed so the secretary is also forced on unhealthy activities owing to the construction of her typewriter and the desk and chair that go with it.

Although the electric typewriter is a boon to the secretary's nimble fingers the basic construction of this machine has changed very little since it was first mass-produced by Remington in 1873.

One thing that has remained for well over one hundred years is the fact that the typewriter forces people into a position that can cause the following ailments:

- *Inflammation of the tendons,
- *Stiffness of muscles in the back of the neck,
- *As a result of this, insufficient circulation and resultant headaches,
- *Disinjury.

Insufficient attention given to a secretary's posture at the typewriter

- *Spots before the eyes,
- *Buzzing in the ears,
- *Pains in the forearm, hand joints and fingers,
- *Backache,
- *Disturbances to the sense of touch.

Hundreds of thousands of secretaries put

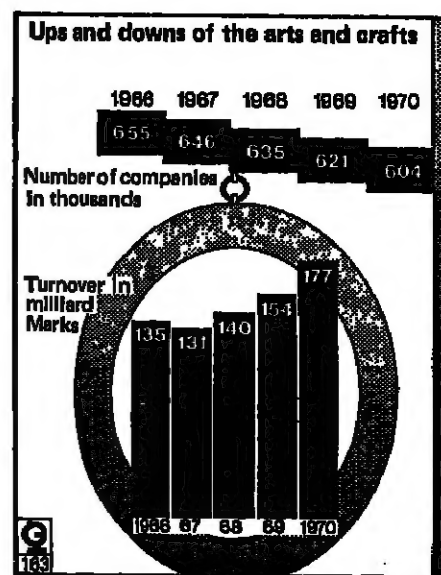
up with these discomforts without raising a murmur, while their bosses have no idea that the girls are suffering.

There are two main factors that cause these temporary discomforts or, in some cases, permanent damage:

Tough-typists, working with both hands, are unable to support their head correctly — this puts tension on the muscles in the neck and shoulders. (Without realising it people reading a book tend to support their head with their hand.)

Secondly, neither the machine nor the typing desk has any kind of support for the forearm. Hands have to be kept moving freely over the keyboard.

Secretaries are martyrs to the cause, and it is high time something was done to help them. Internationally famous designer Luigi Colani, 42, from Rheda in Westphalia, has been experimenting to try to find a solution to this problem.



Most craftsmen are not too thrilled by their successes. 1970 turnover was fifteen per cent up on the 1969 figures to a total of 177 milliard Marks, but two-thirds of this came from upped prices. And the future does not look too bright.

A spokesman for the sector at the Arts and Crafts Fair said: "The more complicated an industrial product is, the more important the craftsman's contribution to it is."

In addition to this more and more industrial concerns are beginning to realise that it is less expensive for them to rely on highly productive small workshops for production of parts.

Fitting into this new position is not necessarily so simple for many an independent craftsman. They must often break away from old ideas that cooperation with heavy industry is the first step on the way to losing their independence.

Horst Fischer
(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

Bonn in danger of pleasing none of the people none of the time

Chancellor Willy Brandt, at the beginning of his term of office, hoped to make the government more democratic, but one thing he has achieved is an increase in arguments with leading groups of interested parties in this country.

The leading economic organisations have grown accustomed to extending their criticism of current faults in legislation and political leadership, the kind of thing they have always complained about, to the first Federal government not led by the CDU/CSU.

Trade unions, on the other hand, that can look back on a series of successful wage-scale agreements in which they managed to secure large increases for those they represent, compare the present series of successful moves by companies to raise prices, which they see as a sign of the companies doing their best to get rid of the present government.

Statements made by members of the SPD/FDP government have only served to underline that they support the theory that there is a conspiracy against them. The government has, thereby, aggravated the polarisation in social services policy debates, for one in the disastrous concerted action committee meetings, for another in the crude language of numerous statements made by various associations, and has done itself great damage.

As a matter of fact the work of this government has been accompanied right up to recent times by protests and cries of disapproval from the lobbyists in the associations such as we have heard, albeit more vociferously, during the recession of 1966 and 1967.

Even Otto Wolff von Amerongen's Central Chamber of Trade and Commerce (DIHT), the leading organisation among chambers of trade and commerce and as

such forced to pull its punches when it comes to critical comment, has issued stern words. Words that would perhaps have sounded better coming from Fritz Berg's Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI).

The DIHT, according to its retiring business manager Albrecht Dören, "can not voice opinions other than those expressed by the Chamber as a whole or a majority of its members."

But the DIHT voiced its negative opinion of Finance Minister Alex Möller's bill to beat tax evaders in the words of one single lawyer who worked out the announcement and formulated its wording.

Certainly the government had neglected to take into account the opinions of the DIHT — which in fact would have been self-evident.

But is this any grounds for insinuating that arbitrary methods were employed, an accusation that Otto Wolff von Amerongen's predecessor, Ernst Schneider, never found occasion to level at any other government?

It is understandable that many observers took this as an expression of sheer selfish interests by individual industrialists for whom the BDI would have been the more appropriate organisation.

The same degree of astonishment must be registered at Wolff's criticism of the "illusory policy of inner reform of the present government", followed up by the

DIHT question about how seriously the Bonn government is pursuing its reform proposals.

Statements of this and many other kinds serve to unsteady the economy, which is precisely what the leading organisations themselves lambast, blaming it on the contradictory and unsatisfactory steps taken by the government.

Certainly the government must take some of the blame for undermining confidence. But it does help the economy when the feeling of insecurity is spread and exaggerated.

The only group that can hope to benefit from economic uncertainty is the Opposition. The DIHT must ask itself if that is what it wants. The price it may have to pay is a permanent split with the ruling Social Democrats.

Firstly we can accept what Willy Brandt said in a speech at Bielefeld, that there is a plot between the Opposition and a section of this country's economy. Secondly we can accept the truly crazy words of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) committee member and member of the Bundestag, Georg Neumann (SPD), that many industrialists are trying to topple the present government by pushing up their prices — as if there were a monopoly in this country that would allow companies to do this without damaging their own interests — or thirdly we can accept several clumsy utterances by spokesmen for associations that almost give rise to

the impression that Willy Brandt was about the plot. Whatever of these we accept the fact remains that the relationship between the government and many economic organisations is not good.

Temporary agreement in the most concerted action cannot pull the rug over our eyes. None of those who considers Karl Schiller's group of economic experts worth bothering about.

There is a need for careful planning in industrial organisations. Even if it costs money and this can only be made by levying higher taxes this does not mean that the outcome must be chaotic.

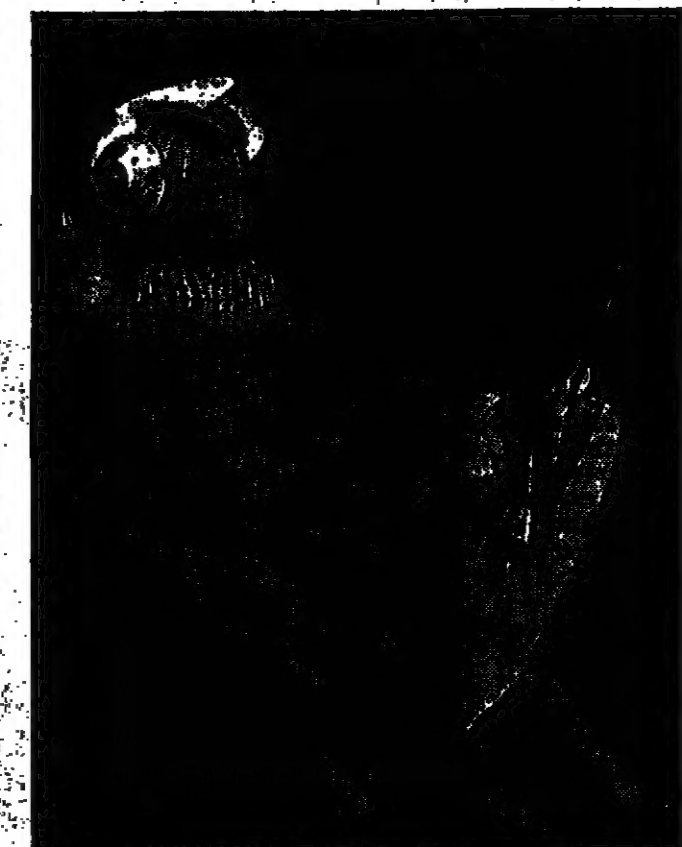
With our longwinded legal system reforms cannot come about overnight. When they come they will not bring them unbearable new burdens, but they will make-up of the Bundestag at present, although there is nothing final, not decided about the reform programme yet.

The preference of many of the parties in this country for the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists over parties that were in power when the Federal Republic economy got on its feet again. All the Social Democrats could at this time was to criticise the opposition role.

Nevertheless company bosses have got over the change of government quite calmly as long as they still have enough air to breathe.

One thing the Social Democrats bear in mind is that they have to keep various interest groups in the Federal Republic social setup sweet or they will be the government for long!

Dieter Fie
(DIE ZEIT, 19 March 1971)



A design for the typist's desk of the future

(Photo: ABC)

■ ENVIRONMENT

7,000 villages
pump untreated
waste into lakes

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

At the Bundestag hearing called by the home affairs and health committees water specialist Professor Böhneke estimated the amount of money that must be invested in the country's water resources between now and the end of the century to be no less than 233,000 million Marks.

So much play is made with the year 2000 that there is every reason to be more than a little dubious about some of the forecasts that are made but there can be no doubt that thousands of millions will have to be spent on keeping water resources clean.

This figure too, exact though it may appear to be, is based on rough estimates. No one can say at the moment how much it is going to cost in the decades to come to pump effluent into waterways with an easy conscience.

Dramatising the sewage problem by talking in terms of staggering sums of money may have a shock effect but it also gives rise to a feeling of resignation. 233,000 million Marks is so much that one hardly knows what to do.

It appears a far less alarming amount, however, when it is recalled that in recent years the country's three major chemicals manufacturers, Bayer, Hoechst and BASF, have each invested roughly 200 million Marks in purification plant.

All it needs, then, is a thousand firms who are prepared to plough the same amount of money into water purification over the next thirty years and the problem of finding the money is solved.

This is, of course, more theorising but it conveys a clearer idea of the size of the problem. What is more, sewage is not only an industrial problem. Domestic sewage also mounts up and involves the entire population.

It is essential (and far more important than playing with figures) that as much be done as quickly as possible, even if it is only step by step.

For local authorities the sewage problem ought to be one of building purification plant. Sad to say, some 7,000 communities do not have a sewage works, though.

Burgomasters and local councils tend not to think in terms of immortalising themselves by building a sewage works. Sports facilities, swimming baths and tourist attractions go down better when election time comes round.

The village's sewage is pumped into the nearest stream, much to the annoyance of the neighbouring village, downstream, but then the two have never been on the best of terms.

Polluted rivers only upset local authorities and the general public when they are already polluted. There is just no incentive and one of the major moves the government ought to make is to create greater incentives for the 7,000 municipalities to purify their own sewage.

As has already been indicated, the purification of industrial effluent presents far more complicated problems. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science has just allocated four million Marks towards the development of new water purification procedures and is pre-

pared to extend the programme if necessary.

Both the number and the amount of harmful substances that cannot or can only inadequately be eliminated by existing methods of purification are rapidly on the increase.

The much-vaunted ability of our waterways to purify themselves has not only been overtaken in many instances; it is reduced by the noxious newcomers.

The Ministry is thinking first and foremost in terms of what are called physical procedures, such as adsorption by means of active carbon, partial desalination by means of economic ion exchangers and extra-fine filtration.

The complexity of the entire subject is demonstrated by the results of a survey conducted among specialists by the Heidelberg study group on systems research.

Virtually nothing is known about the number and nature of waste products in industrial effluent, the survey concludes. Heavy metal compounds, petroleum and refinery products and fluorides merit special mention, though.

One specialist questioned estimates the number of substances either directly pumped into waterways or formed subsequently at between a hundred and a thousand million.

A serious future problem would appear to be cooling water, pumped into the nearest river at a slightly higher temperature than the river water after passing through the cooling systems of power stations, nuclear power stations in particular.

Harmful substances are not only pumped into the country's waterways as sewage or effluent. They are also, and to an increasing amount, produced by shipping, including small boats.

There can also be no overlooking a phenomenon known to specialists as entropy. Artificial fertiliser that is not used by plants is washed through the soil into the nearest river by rainwater and so accelerates the growth of water plants that entire lakes are becoming a mass of vegetation.

The ideal procedure as far as industrial water consumers are concerned would be the development of means of reusing water to such an extent that the same water would be kept in circulation all the time.

In a number of industries, steel, for instance, this is already largely the case and within certain limits could be done with cooling water too.

One measure that would not be at all expensive would be standardisation of the guidelines used by the various states in this country prior to agreement on international standards.

Last but not least more must be done in the way of appeals to the sense of responsibility of the general public. Much negligence causing a great deal of harm could thus be brought to an end.

As many harmful substances as possible in, say, detergents definitely ought also to be replaced by unobjectionable agents. This, though, is a requirement that can only be fulfilled gradually and over a longer period of time.

Another important factor is regular analysis of water by means of measuring stations and floating laboratories. If the number of harmful substances continues to increase at the present rate new techniques will need to be developed.

But not even the most up-to-date measuring techniques can ever replace the age-old law against poisoning springs. It is due to neglect of the further ramifications of this law that enormous sums of money need now to be invested in counteracting the damage that has been done as a result.

Hermann Lohmann
(Handelsblatt, 11 March 1971)

The new purification plant at Dormagen on the Rhine

Bayer uses bacteria to purify
noxious waste

Bacteria must be bred and trained, as it were, to clean and purify sewage permanently - biologically rather than mechanically, that is.

Thousands of millions of bacteria must be put to work eating, converting and digesting dirt, otherwise there can be no purifying - in relative terms at least - the industrial and domestic output of sewage and effluent.

No bacteria are small enough not to go on strike when their environment changes, though, whether it be because of a change in their regular diet due to production changes at a chemicals factory or because of a lack of nutrient due to plant being closed down either permanently or during holidays.

A number of bacteria can survive a lock-out of this kind; others bite the dust immediately with the result that effluent is either not purified at all or only partially.

On the basis of many years' experience the designers of what is as yet the most efficient purification plant in Europe, located at Dormagen, half-way between Cologne and Düsseldorf, decided that computers cannot provide all the answers in advance.

They must learn the hard way, they reckoned. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. This, of course, costs not only money but also time.

At all events the outcome is that after investment to the tune of 27 million Marks all biologically purifiable effluent of Bayer's Dormagen works and the neighbouring Erdölchemie factory can be purified so thoroughly that they no longer worry fish in the Rhine and above all no longer jeopardise the drinking water supplies of several million people along the lower reaches of the Rhine and in Holland.

Dormagen's purification capacity is, it is claimed, sufficient to cope with the sewage of a city of 1.3 million people - Munich, for instance. It is already in operation but will not be completed until 1972.

By then investment will have reached a total of 34 million Marks and annual running costs will amount to seven million Marks.

The input is first pre-purified mechanically in six filter beds. Biological purification with the aid of bacteria then follows in a further thirteen beds.

The bacteria have ten hours to sink their teeth into the dirt, as it were, developing in the process into a thick brown foaming layer of mud.

Ernst Barmann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1971)

The new purification plant at Dormagen on the Rhine

(Photo: AP)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1971)

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TECHNOLOGY

Europe's largest nuclear
power station at Biblis

Five kilometres from Biblis, a small market town where to this day an annual Cucumber Queen is chosen to celebrate the abundance of cucumbers, either pumped in through jets (obviously, the largest nuclear power station in Europe is nearing completion.

The massive sixty-metre (200-ft) reactor dome made of 29-millimetre Krupp steel is on its way to becoming the landmark of a landscape previously dominated by the spires of Worms Cathedral on the other side of the Rhine.

At the end of the first stage the station will boast an installed capacity of 1,200 megawatts, enough to meet the power

requirements of a household that uses 200 kilowatt hours a month for a century.

The energy liberated during nuclear fission for the most part goes to waste. Only two per cent of it is utilised for power generation purposes but even this low percentage is sufficient to generate power for less than two and a half Pfennigs a kilowatt hour.

Nowhere in Europe, Kraftwerk Union technicians from Erlangen and Mülheim maintain, will power be generated for less.

By the time work has reached this stage visitors will only be able to view the reactor building from the outside because of the nuclear chain reaction going on within.

Project engineers state that even if a Bundeswehr Starfighter were to dive into the reactor dome at the speed of sound its engine shaft would only get half-way through the two-metre shell of concrete. There would be no other damage.

In wartime, of course, the situation would be rather different. It could only be hoped that the enemy, with nuclear power stations of his own, would follow common sense to prevail.

Even the most peaceable of nuclear power stations releases radioactivity into the atmosphere while going about its business, mind you. In the vicinity of Biblis this radiation will amount to a fifth of the natural level of radioactivity; it is claimed.

Radioactivity represents a threat not merely to the environment. What happens in the event of an earthquake? The upper reaches of the Rhine are something of a geological ditch and minor quakes occasionally occur.

The 150,000 tons of reactor building are lodged, at a depth of nine metres below ground-level, on three metres of concrete, sufficient to ensure safety in the event of earthquakes on a graph of up to eight.

These precautions are to be increased following the recent earthquakes near Los Angeles and the experience gained as a result of this phenomenon in the United States.

Adequate precautions have been taken against flooding, it is claimed, but in

requirements of a city twice the size of Munich.

A coal-fired power station would get through two and a half million tons of coal a year in generating the same amount of power; producing six cubic kilometres of carbon dioxide in the process.

Biblis will be fired by uranium dioxide, though, and a single kilogramme of uranium dioxide generates 650 million kilocalories, enough heat to bring the water in three 50 x 25 metre swimming baths to the boil or meet the power

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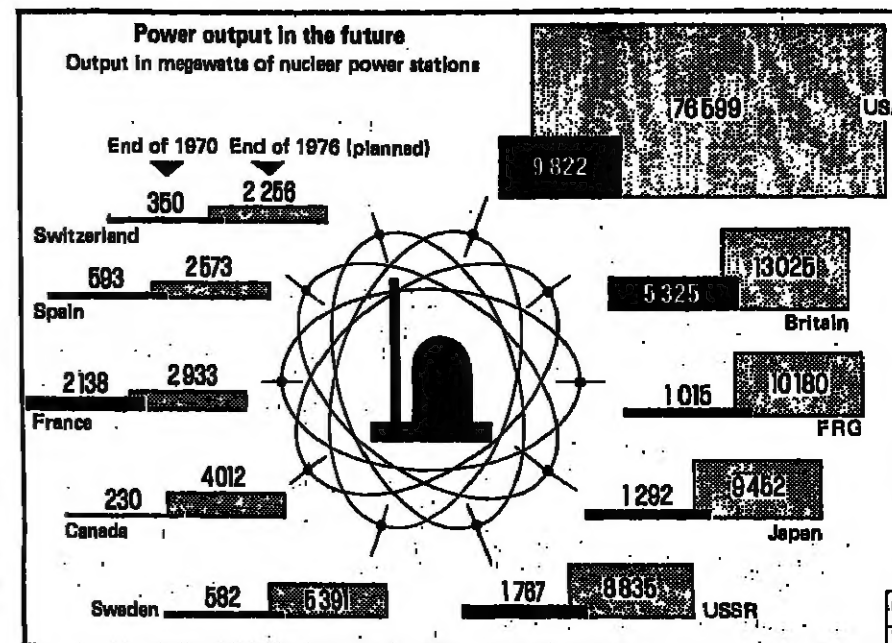
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Plans to build
another nuclear
power station

North-West Germany will in all probability boast, in a few years' time, the largest nuclear power station in the world.

Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Preussenelektra, of which NWK are a subsidiary, plan to build their 1,300-megawatt reactor on the left bank of the lower Weser between Brake and Nordenham.

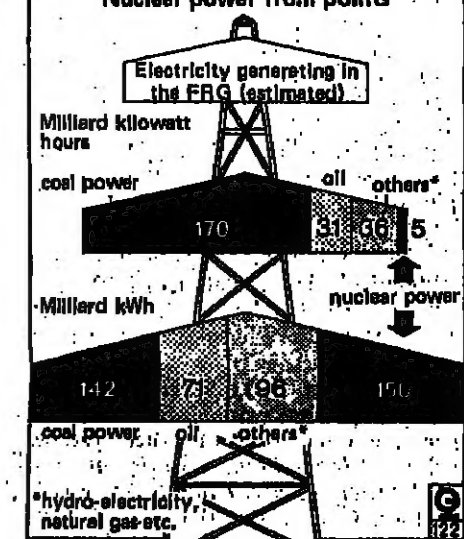
NWK's supervisory board recently gave its approval to participation in the project, which will be the third nuclear power station in the region following Stade and Brunsbüttel.

Preussenelektra are to discuss their financial involvement at the beginning of April. Present plans foresee each company shouldering half of the estimated construction costs of 825 million marks, including the first supply of fuel.

Nordenham will be a pressurised-water reactor similar in design to the one already in operation at Obrigheim (350 megawatts) and under construction at Stade (660 megawatts) and Biblis (1,200 megawatts).

Kraftwerksunion, a consortium consisting of the combined resources of Siemens and AEG, are to build the reactor.

Nuclear power from points



They are also constructing the two other nuclear power stations in the region.

Were construction work to commence immediately the power station could become operational early in 1976. It will supply 9,000 million kilowatt hours a year, which is not much less than this year's total production figure for NWK's conventional power stations.

NWK stress that this country has now overtaken the United States in the development of high-performance nuclear power stations.

(DIE WELT, 17 March 1971)

Significant developments in
this country's nuclear power

Kahl experimental reactor (fifteen megawatts), Karlsruhe research reactor (fifty megawatts), Gundremmingen nuclear power station (237 megawatts), Jülich experimental reactor (thirteen megawatts), Lingen (252 megawatts) and Obrigheim (283 megawatts) nuclear power stations and Grossschmied nuclear power station (25 megawatts).

By 1975 the first generation of commercial reactors of between 600 and 1,200 megawatts will come into service. Indeed, Würgassen boiling-water reactor, built for Preussische Elektrizität, and Stade pressurised-water reactor, to be operated jointly by Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Hamburgische Elektrizitätswerke, both 670-megawatt nuclear power stations, are to start generating power next year.

By 1974 or 1975 they will be followed by four more major nuclear power stations. Early in 1974 Biblis (1,200 megawatts) is to be taken into service. It will be followed either later in that year or early in 1975 by Brunsbüttel (800 megawatts), Philippsburg I, near Bruchsal, (900 megawatts) and possibly the BASF nuclear power station at Ludwigshafen.

Work at Ludwigshafen has, however, been postponed until next year by the Federal Science Ministry in view of environmental problems. This accounts for the uncertainty as to when the BASF nuclear power station will be completed.

At the same time there have been proposals to install a further 1,200 megawatts at Biblis.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1971)

